### THE CLIMAX.

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be formed tests. I only mention for homed protection. My signa-Muchly

PARRISH & TURNER, Attorneys At Law,

ER HMOND, KY les to lands in Eastern Kentucky. Office in CLIMAN building, S. E. orner Malu and Second Streets, up

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m, on First Street. June 22 11 J. A. SULLIVAN, Attorney at Law,

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till be accurately compounded and eest to your house. notf

The President Discusses but One Subject--- Tariff.

A. Wilkes Smith, D. D. S. The United States is Collecting Too Much Money From the People.

> Does Not Want the Internal Revenue Taxes Reduced.

If Disnater Besuits from the Continued appear now to be exhausted. Inaction of Congress, the Responsibility Most Rest Where it Belongs-The Mes-

To the Congress of the United States: You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the stances—a congested National Treasury and National Business which imperatively demands a depleted monetary condition in the business mmediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted through the operation of present laws, from the industries while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament. and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government. When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as true by s share towards the careful and economical in it is plain that the exaction of more than the indispensable extertion and a culpable that it is plain that the exaction and a culpable that it is plain that the exaction and a culpable that it is plain that the exaction and a culpable that it is plain that the exaction and a culpable that it is plain that the exaction and a culpable that it is plain that the exaction and a culpable that it is plain that the exaction of more than the indispensable exaction and a culpable. this is indispensible extertion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden

The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit, conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate allowers. a legitimate objects of expenditures, becomes crippling our National energies, suspending our disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder. This condition of our treasury is not altogether new: and it has more than once of inte been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still contimes, with aggravated incidents, more than ever, presuging financial convulsion and widespread disaster. It will not do to neglect this

with the annual requirement of the sinking fund and services to the act. was \$17.800.755.81; during the year ended nearly or quite the same enhanced price which June 3 1886, such excess amounted to \$46,405, the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon 2887. It reached the sum of \$55.50.848.54.
The annual contributions to the sinking fund by calling in for that purpose outstanding three per cont. bonds then outstanding amount ing with principal and interest to the sum of \$18.877.50) were called in and applied to the

oney were permitted to somewhat increase eir deposits. our surplus revenues have continued to moremulate, the excess for the present year amount ing on the first day of December to #55.258,701. 19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$14,000,-900 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to the prior nections, will swell the surplus in the treasto \$140,000,000. There seems to be no assur-ice that, with such a withdrawal from us of was guite lately produced from the same cause, and while the functions of our National Treas-ury should be few and sumple, and while its best entire disconnection with private business in-terests, yet, when, by a perversion of its purposes. It felly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be wasen for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government to restere in an emergency, without waste or ex-

yagance, such mency to its place among the Heretofore the redemption of three per bonds, which were payable at the option of the Government has afforded a means for the in trade and transportation, and 8.857,112 are isbursement of the excess of our revenues; but classed as employed in manufacturing and mindisbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist open. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the or asion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds as been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

MAX ENTER THE MARKET and purchase bonds of the Government not yet | tariff. or could be desired is found in an appropripower could be desired is found in an appropriation bill pussed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the proble in an innessal manuer. business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the Trensury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; ed if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secreand it is decimed when the batter is in the pres-tary of the Treasury the authority in the pres-cot juncture to purchase bends, it should be pinistly we are, and provided, as far as possible, with sork checks and limitations as will define this officials right and discretion, and at the

time relieve him from undue responsibil-J. SPEED SMITH, Agent, it should be borne is mind that premiums must

ceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too ciese a relationship between the operations of the Government Treasury and the shear, in order that the price of their wood may be ingreased. They of course are not reminded that The FARMER WHO HAS SO SHEEP

The index is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary mingling of their money, thus fostering as unnatural reliance in private business upon public.

md extravagant appropriations will be made

caused a condition of financial d'stress and ap-prenension since your last adjournment which price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this

IF DISASTER RESULTS from the continue denuction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs. Though the situation thus far considered is frought with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, of the country. It need hardly be stated that we can only be saved from a like predicament thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. he has pa'd upon a moderate purchase, as a re-sult of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold tion by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of

VICTOR'S, INEQUITABLE AND BLOGICAL things, however, are raised or manufactured of our people who are manufacturers, to situation, because its dangers are not now pal-pably imminent and apparent. They exist none price equal to that demanded for the imported e less certainly, and await the unforescen and | goods that have paid customs duty. So it hap unexpected occasion when suddenly they will pens that, while comparatively a few use the aind made in this country, and pay therefor

Into the public treasury, but the great majority the same class, pay a sum at least approximately ing in the aggregate to \$15.000,250.54, and de-ducted from the surplus as stated, were made. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in those who consume domestic products as wel musations, and it was feared the withdrawal as those who consume imported ar this great sum needed by the people would thus create a tax upon all our people. applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three per cent, bonds still out-standing and which were then psymble at the terests of American labor engaged in manufac present tariff laws should be devised with espe existence should not mean a condition which tional exigency, must always insure the realiza

tress in business circles not only continged, but of our National activities increase, new recru sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at conce completed by the expenditure of 827.681,883.55 in the purchase of gov-ernment bonds, not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent, interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about system of tariff taxation directly affords them So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the fellow-citizens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a twenty-four per cent. Ide the former, and eight certain extent, that there exists AN ORGANIZED COMBINATION terest accruing during the current year upon All along the line to maintain their advantage. he outstanding bonded indebtedness of the

We are in the midst of centennial celebra tions, and with becoming pride we rejoice in and banks selected as depositories of public American skill and incentity, in American er century's national growth. Yet when an at ase to the people the money lying like in the stury, served to avert immediate danger, mits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufactur advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrong from Federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic munufactures resulting from the pres the people's circulating medium, our business community may not, in the near may be paid to our workingmen employed in future, be subjected to the same distress which the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and Bheral compensation of our laittion would be reached. I believe, by its bor which is honorable in the eyes of every re-disconnection with private business intion of our development and progress, it is en-titled, without affectation or hypoerisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborer's life should not be measured by that of any other

country, less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages. By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,002,000 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,693 are employed in agriculture, 4,074 238 in professional and person al service (2,334,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,236 are employed

Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375.148 carpenters and in the present state of legislation the only preferse of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the Secretary of the supposition that the suppositi oiners; 285. 30 ! milliners dressmakers and seam 689 persons employed in such manufact dustries as are claimed to be benefited by a high

To these the appeal is made to save their em-TO ANSWER SUCH SURGESTIONS. By the allegation that they are to a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scruppiously kept in view; and yet with slight reflection they will

not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest, that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the neces-saries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welshould be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss or employment by the workingman nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manuf ests of his employes either in their opportu-to work or in diminution of their compensat Nor can the workers in manufactures fall to unna investments which can not be purchased at derstand that while a high tariff is claimed to be the condition of our laws which permit the only

RICHMOND, KY.

Sells, pents or exchanges all kinds of Real Estate on reasonable terms, and that combinations among holders and price, and that decided to be a large part of these bonds and as investments while can not be purchased at any price, and that decided to be reasonable terms, and the direct manufactures fail to undergreents first-class Fire and Life Instrume Companies

Office in J. C. Lyter's Clothing Store, june 22-4f.

Do you want pure drugs and the best branch of these orders and the way of the purchase of the bond, while is purchased at a less rate of the entirely certain that the induce ment which must be officed the purchase of the bond, with must be officed the purchase of the bond, want pure drugs and the best part of the p

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large

ty of our financial situation. The failure of the congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very na- from twenty-five sheep and 836 that from the devoted, that, ture of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial d'stress and aptaxed to the utmost all the authority and ex-pedients within executive control; and these charged with precisely that sum, which in all present condition of our Treasury and our genecheuis within executive control; and these charged with precisely that sum, which in all the prear now to be exhausted. the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer winter. When he faces the tradesman for that of the Government.

purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only

There are other subjects not embraced in the purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices, his tarsideration, and which I should be glad to subiff profit on the wool he sold, and which then mit. Some of them, however, have been earn

> his wool, seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold. When the number of farmers engaged in woolraising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of

form, but that he must add a considerable sum

Thus in the end he is arouse 1 to the fact that

those who own sheep, the benefit of the TABLEF ON WOOL IS ILLUSO BY: And, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of the living caused by such tariff, becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be Lord Lyons. He entered the diploneltided in a revision of our tariff laws.
In speaking of the ingreased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked

tions quite prevalent at this time, and frein the absence of such combination, a healthyand free competition reduces the price of any particular dutinble article of home production, moted to be Secretary of Location at below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is tirely evident that one thing has been diswered which should be carefully scrutinized

in an effort to reduce taxation. The necessity of combination to maintain the rid in 1868, appointed to the Secretary-price of any commodity to the tariff point furtishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices profuced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation. The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an carnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the

Government be prevented by the REDUCTION OF OUR CUSTOM DUTIES. And, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by grant-ing to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed, and from sources where it can be most fairly and

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our National greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to sur-render something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already af-forded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of Governmental regard, but they can not fail to be admonished of their duty, as

well as their enlightened self-interest and safe-ty, when they are reminded of the fact that FINANCIAL PANIC AND COLLAPSE, To which the present condition tends afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufac-tures than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offrered, and none of us should be immindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have re-

sisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs. The difficulty attending a wise and fair revis ion of our tariff laws is not underestimated. I will require on the part of Congress great la-bor and care, and especially a broad and Na-tional contemplation of the subject and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as

Under our present laws more than four thou sand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufacturers, and many are bardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduc-tion can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship, but the neces-saries of life used and consumed by all the peo-

ving in every home, should be greatly cheap-The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important fac-tor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries: it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product bein thus chepened, that part of the tariff now lai upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturerers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such

reduction, or free importation, would serve be-side to largely reduce the revenue. IT IS NOT APPARENT how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufactures. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a giutted domestic market, and affending their employees more correless and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and con-

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for particular duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declare party policy and principle is not wanting to arge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and suffertifulty declarations, condemned

mincling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public
funts. If this scheme should be adopted it
should only be done as a temporary expedient
to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and
Executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a lendency to
diverce, as much and as fast us can safely be
done, the Treasury Department from private
enterprise.

THE PARMER WHO HAS SO SHEEP

The purchases of
the country the money which we hold in the
Treasury through the perversion of Governmental powers. These things can and should
be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative
labor which our workingmen need, and with
benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing
the measure of their counters. The Const intion provides that the 'President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress infor the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demornalization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit focks numbering from the success of freedute. It has been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with the country are found in small flocks numbering from public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our Government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the II have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countryment, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of legislative relief.

and only urge upon your immediate considers eral fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transactions of the business intrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and reports and recommendations the deliberate anteed. If, after using two-thirds of material to clothe himself and family for the examination and action of the legislative branch departmental reports demanding legislative con-

> eatly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to REPEAT PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS, As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which it may here after be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occagion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Washington, December 6. ---

EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

A Sketch of the Present British Ambassa dor at Paris. The Rt.-Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton is better known to the world as a poet and writer of fiction than by his achievements as a statesman and diplomat. His record in the oct26 ly latter capacity is similar to that of matic service when eighteen years old. being appointed in 1849 Attache to his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, at Washington. In 1852 he was transferred to that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed was removed to the Embassy at Paris. by such duty. But it is notorious that this He was thence promoted in 1856 to The Hague, and in April, 1858, appointed first paid Attache at St. Petersburg. From thence, after a short stay Which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people stantinople, and in 1859 transferred can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes. If, however, as Second Secretary until the beginning moted to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen. The year after he was gazetted in the same capacity to Athens, whence in 1865 he was transferred to Lisbon, from thence to Mad- STOCKTON & WILLIS. ship at Vienna the same year, and transferred in 1872 as Secretary of Embassy to Paris. Scarcely three months afterwards (January 18, 1873) he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton, and in December, 1874, was appointed her Brittannie Majesty's Ambassador at Labon. After occupying that post for a year the Earl of Beaconsfield selected Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India, which high office he resigned in 1880, after having previously been created Earl of Lytton, in the and well selected line of County of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth, of Knebworth, in the County of Herts. From this long and varied record it will appear that the

> h s present important post, being acquainted with nearly every court in Eu-An Ambassador's social duties are not always the least important, and Lord Lytton possesses these gifts in a superior degree, coupled with his intimate knowledge of France and the French. The Parisian papers especially note the social qualities of the new Ambassador. Lady Lytton, the wife of the new Ambassador since 1864 and a highly accomplished lady, is the second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon, who January 1, 1879, was included in the select list of recipients of the Order of the Imperial Crown of

India. - Chicago Tribune. A Use for Pine Waste. It is found practicable, at last, to make the waste of pine saw mills available for paper pu p. In reducing the give us an early call. been used, this powerful chemical acting on the fiber only when heated. Heretofore only lead - lined boilers would resist its action, these, however, being costly and hard to keep in repair. More recently there has been discov ered in Germany a kind of brick lining ole, the duty upon which adds to the cost of for boilers, which serves the purpose in question. The wood, sawed in small pieces, is digested with the bisulphate in large boilers lined with this brick, heat being supplied through lead steam pipes, nothing further being necessary except thorough washing of the fiber The bisulphate is made on the spot by passing sulphurous vapor through porous limestone kept thoroughly wet-

N. Y. Sun. -A young Italian visiting Washington was sadly perplexed over our language: Having been quite indisposed, an American friend inquired after his health. "Beddah," was his sententious reply, with a smile and a bow. "Did you have a cough?" "No-o-o" They have the newest and best goods, (laying his hand sympathetically across and will sell for CASH at the lowest "Did you have a cough?" "No-o-o" his diaphragin), "eet was my Eenterior. De-par-r-t-ment!"—Go'den Days.

-Young Gentleman-So then, if you know of a young lady who is good-looking, young, rich, and amiable-" Agent (interrupting him)-Allow me to tell you, sir, all that suffices me to make four matches with!-Paris Journal Amusant.

An irate female seeks ad

-CHICKEN-Cholera Cure!



Thousands of dollars worth of chickens die every year from Cholera. It is more fatal to chickens than all other diseases combined. But the discovery of a remedy that positively cures it has been made, and to be convinced of its efficacy only requires a Jun 22tf. trial. A 50-cents bottle is enough for one hundred chickens. It is guaranteed. If, after using two thirds of satisfied with it as a cure for Chicken Cholera, return it to the undersigned and your money will be refunded.

STOCKTON & WILLIS.

GALT -:- HOUSE LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Largest and Finest Hotel

in the city, Rates,\$2.50 to \$4 Per Day

According to rooms. Turkish and Russian Baths in Hotel.

ASK FOR THE G. L. P. C. Remedy.



CUTHERSON & LEY LEXINGTON, KY.

Agents For Madison County.

CLOTHING. Earl of Lytton was eminently fitted for

> HATS, TRUNKS,

VALISES.

Etc., in which you can find the

LATEST STYLES, AND THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH. We do not intend to be UNDERSOLD. give you full value for every dollar invested with us, and we urge you to

W. B. WHITE, At McKee's Old Stand.

HAVE OPENED A NEW

Hardware Store on West Main Street. They carry a general line of Hardware,

> Tinware, Stoves, and Groceries.

Mr. Smith in a practical tinner of several years' experience, and he will do all kinds of tin work, roofing and repairing in the best style at lowest

tability. Correspondence solicited.

COME in this week and see the limitless assortment of being sold at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES. in this week and see the limitless assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Wraps that are COME in this week and get our prices on Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats before you buy elsewhere. We are the LOWEST-PRICED HOUSE IN TOWN.

COME in this week and feast your eyes on the bewilding array of 1000ggans, Scaris, Shawls, Hosiery, and various other things that are being sold daily to our customers. COME in this week and participate in the novelty of buying a pair of Shoes that for cheapness in price can not be excelled, and every pair gives comfort from the start. COME in this week and see for yourself how effectually SQUARE DEALING (on the square) CROWDS OUR STORE.

COME in and we will show you the largest and best assorted stock of goods in Richmond. They are all NEW and FRESH.

# We carry every thing, and our prices are the very lowest for cash down.



by the publication of this CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

ACSTIN DONORS,
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T. R. SCLLIVAN,

ILLUSTRATIONS by WILL H, 12W WILL H, 12W WOLLAM HORE, HOWARD PYLE, K, SWAIN GIFE, J. W. ALEXANDER, F. S. CHONEN, F. HOWARD SMERK, C. TAY TAYLOR. EVERYTHING COMPLETE.

The following is a partial list of the important features which have been already prepared to appear during the coming year. He will write upon many topics, old and new, in a familiar and personal

of his story "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," This will appear in the January number AILWAY ACCIDENTS, by Prof. W. S. CHAPLAIN, will have the first of an especially important nd interesting series of papers on railways, their administrations and con on, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes, and, es of the subject which in this day engage the attention of e whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will b ery claborate, original, and beautiful. The authors and the titles of the store articles will be announced later.

THE FICTION of the year will be notably strong, not only in the work series novel, entitled "First Hargests," by F. J. STIMSON, will be begun in January. Novelettes by HENRY JAMES and H. C. BUNNER, the tter illustrated, will appear early in the year. There will also be many short ories of notable strength and freshness, several of them illustrated.

MENDELSSOHN LETTERS. Some hitherto unpublished letters of the great musician's, of special interest, written to the property of two or three articles. They will be illustrated with many portraits, drawings by Mendelssohn himself, and other original and unique material. ELECTRICITY in its various applications as a motive power, EXPLOSIVES, etc., will be the subjects of a group of illustrated articles of great practical and popular interest, by leading authorities upon these topics. ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of special importance will be those on the Campaign of Waterloo, by JOHN C. ROPES on "The Man at Arms," by E. H. BLASHFIELD; two papers by EDWARD I ers by EDWARD L WILSON, illustrating results of secent Egyptian research; a further article by WILLIAM F. APTHORP, on a subject connec

his recent contribution on Wagner; Dr. SARGENT'S papers on physical development will be continued, also Prof SHALER'S articles on the surface of the earth, both being admirably illustrated. SHORT ESSAYS will be, as during the past year, an especially noticeable and individual feature. They will include papers by AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, author of "Obiter Dicta;" some further articles by W. C. BROWNELL; articles by Prof. WILLIAM JAMES, AUSTIN DOBSON, Gen. A. W. GREELY, Prof. JAMES RUSSELL SOLEY, Mrs. JAMES T. FIELDS, EDWARD KING, C. A. YOUNG, and many others.

early numbers by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, ANDREW POEMS in early numbers by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, ANDREW LANG, CHARLES EDWIN MARKHAM, and others, give a good augury for the next year's verse; and in several cases well-known artists—notably ELIHU VEDDER, WILLIAM HOLE, and WILL H. LOW—have accomnied poems by striking and imaginative drawings,

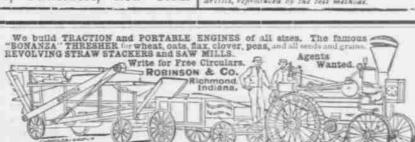
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